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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/697,044	10/27/2000	Chun-Geun Choi	P56219RE	3709

7590 03/26/2003
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EXAMINER

SONG, HOSUK

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2131

DATE MAILED: 03/26/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/697,044

Applicant(s)

CHOI

Examiner

HO S. SONG

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Oct 27, 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 08/581,962.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). 1 6) ☐ Other:

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Reissue Application

1. **Claims 1-50 are rejected as being based upon a defective oath under 35 U.S.C. 251.**

In the declaration by the Assignee, the assignee has offered to surrender the original patent and states that the original is lost or inaccessible. The assignee can either offer to surrender the original patent or state that the original patent is lost or inaccessible, but can not do both at the same time. See MPEP 1416, and 37 CFR 1.178.

2. **Claims 23-50 does not comply with 37 CFR 1.173©** because the amendment does not include a separate paper setting forth the status of all claims and an explanation of the support in the disclosure of the patent for the changes made to the claims. See MPEP 1453.

3. Declaration identifies at least one error, namely, that the patentee claimed less than the right to claim in the patent. However, declaration do not include explanation as to how these errors render the patent invalid or inoperative.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371© of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being

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examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4 Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kwoh et al.(US 5,382,983) or Lantz et al.(US 5,173,940).

In claim 23, Kwoh discloses a display device (fig.10) attached to a computer to display an image in (fig.4). Lantz in (fig.1#64). Kwoh disclose a circuit for converting electronic signals from computer to image in (fig.4#18,#11). Lantz in (fig.3). Kwoh disclose a memory for storing ID code data input via a user in (col.6,lines 4-8). Lantz in (col.6,lines 20-25). Kwoh disclose a microcomputer for controlling display device responsive to a result of a comparison between an ID code input by user with ID code data stored in memory, and for receiving signals from computer to control an operation of display device in (col.4,lines 50-67). Lantz in (fig.1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5 The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kwoh or Lantz as applied above and further in view of Rew(US 5,033,085).

In claim 24, Kwoh does not disclose an apparatus comprising a plurality of switches interposed on a respective electrical conduction path between respective output terminals of the computer and respective input terminals of the circuit and switches being turned off by a control signal output from a terminal of microcomputer when the result of the comparison indicates that ID code input by user is inconsistent with stored ID code data in (col.7,lines 50-68,col.8,lines 1-7). Lantz in (col.6,lines 17-44). Rew discloses plural of analog switches controlled by microcomputer in (fig.1#4) to turn off signal from receiving element #61 to video amplifier #65 when inputted password does not match stored password. It would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to combine teachings of Kwoh or Lantz to make the invention specified in clam 24. One would have been motivated to make such combination because the switches would allow complete termination of the signal that is not meant to be displayed, if a user does not have a valid password.

7 Claims 25-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warren (US 5,805,074) in view of Lantz et al.(US 5,173,940).

In claims 25,35,Warren disclose a key pad coupled to the microcomputer to form a keyed ID code(fig.3,#227,fig.7B and col.3,lines 28-40) memory is disclosed in (fig.8,#410), the microcomputer setting one of (fig.8) the gain of the driver to be substantially zero and (fig.9) a

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connection state of the switches to be in a disconnected state when the microcomputer determines that the stored ID code is unequal to the keyed ID code in (fig. 7B). Lantz disclose a controller (#216) responsive to a signal indicative of a coincidence between a password input from a user password and a stored password in (col. 8, line 58 to col. 9, line 56). Lantz/Warren does not specifically disclose a first microcomputer coupled to a driver to control the gain of the driver and second microcomputer coupled to switches that are coupled between the computer and the driver. It would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the art to allow a microcomputer to be utilized as the attribute controller disclosed in Lantz because such an implementation would not affect the operations of the video controller circuit, but rather increase the system's capability, inherent in using a microcomputer. One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that microcomputers are well known devices used as controlling devices such as display and would have been motivated to allow such an obvious variation to be incorporated within Lantz/Warren system. The examiner asserts that a memory, driver, display unit, converter, a circuit are inherent features of a computer system.

In claims 26-27, 36, Warren/Lantz does not disclose step of confirming a flag indicating a password system is enabled/disabled. It is well known practice in the art of computer security that a password system often can be disabled or enabled at the discretion of its administrator.

In claims 28-32, 37, Warren/Lantz discloses password verification procedure, storing ID word in memory and performing error procedures. The examiner asserts that it is inherent in

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system of Warren/Lantz to include a various program modules to check,read passwords from the memory and perform error routine.

In claims 33-34, it is directed to using a different program module to compare ID code,error routine,receiving horizontal,vertical signals and generating analog image signals,causing a message to be carried in drive signals, the message indicating that the keyed ID code is inconsistent with the stored ID when the error routine is operated. Warren/Lantz discloses carrying out these function in above. It would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that program module is necessary in computing function in order to carry out theses tasks.

In claims 38-44, see claims 25-34 above.

In claim 45, Warren disclose a key pad coupled to the microcomputer to form a keyed ID code(fig.3,#227,fig.7B and col.3,lines 28-40) memory is disclosed in (fig.8,#410), the microcomputer setting one of (fig.8) the gain of the driver to be substantially zero and (fig.9) a connection state of the switches to be in a disconnected state when the microcomputer determines that the stored ID code is unequal to the keyed ID code in (fig.7B). Lantz disclose a controller (#216) responsive to a signal indicative of a coincidence between a password input from a user password and a stored password in(col.8,line 58 to col.9,line 56). Lantz/Gunji does not specifically disclose a first microcomputer coupled to a driver to control the gain of the driver and second microcomputer coupled to switches that are coupled between the computer and the driver. It would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the art to allow a microcomputer

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to be utilized as the attribute controller disclosed in Lantz because such an implementation would not affect the operations of the video controller circuit, but rather increase the system's capability, inherent in using a microcomputer. One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that microcomputers are well known devices used as controlling devices such as display and would have been motivated to allow such an obvious variation to be incorporated within Lantz/Gunji's system. The examiner asserts that a memory, keyboard, driver, display unit, converter, a circuit are inherent features of a computer system.

In claims 48-50, see claims 25-27 above.

8 Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gunji(5,222,231) or Warren (US5,805,074).

In claims 1-3, Gunji disclose a key pad coupled to the microcomputer to form a keyed ID code(fig.1,#8 and col.5,line 9) memory is disclosed in (fig.1,#2), the microcomputer setting one of (1) the gain of the driver to be substantially zero and (2) a connection state of the switches to be in a disconnected state when the microcomputer determines that the stored ID code is unequal to the keyed ID code in (fig.1,#4). Warren disclose a key pad coupled to the microcomputer to form a keyed ID code(fig.3,#227,fig.7B and col.3,lines 28-40) memory is disclosed in (fig.8,#410), the microcomputer setting one of (fig.8) the gain of the driver to be substantially zero and (fig.9) a connection state of the switches to be in a disconnected state when the microcomputer determines that the stored ID code is unequal to the keyed ID code in (fig.7B). Gunji/Warren does not disclose a video amplifier means for amplifying image information input from the computer system

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to display on a screen of the cathode ray tube display and a microcomputer for receiving horizontal and vertical signals to control the operation of display and an on-screen circuit for converting a digital information signals synchronized with a train of clock pulses input from microcomputer into an analog video signal having RGB components. It would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill the art to modify the invention of Gunji to disclose a video amplifier means for amplifying image information input from the computer system to display on a screen of the cathode ray tube display and a microcomputer for receiving horizontal and vertical signals to control the operation of display and an on-screen circuit for converting a digital information signals synchronized with a train of clock pulses input from microcomputer into an analog video signal having RGB components. One would have been motivated to allow digital signal from the microcomputer to be displayable on a display having RGB inputs and allow signal from the video amplifier to be combined with the signal from the on screen circuit. Further, mixer means for mixing analog video signal input from on-screen circuit and a signal input from the video amplifier means is well known in the art of video mixing and set-top boxes.

In claims 4-5, Gunji/Warren does not disclose step of confirming a flag indicating a password system is enabled/disabled. It is well known practice in the art of computer security that a password system often can be disabled or enabled at the discretion of its administrator.

In claims 6-12, it is directed to using a different program module to compare ID code,error routine,receiving horizontal,vertical signals and generating analog image signals,causing a message to be carried in drive signals, the message indicating that the keyed ID

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code is inconsistent with the stored ID when the error routine is operated. Gunji/Warren discloses carrying out these function in above. It would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that program module is necessary in computing function in order to carry out theses tasks.

In claim 13-22, Gunji disclose a key pad coupled to the microcomputer to form a keyed ID code(fig.1,#8 and col.5,line 9) memory is disclosed in (fig.1,#2), the microcomputer setting one of (1) the gain of the driver to be substantially zero and (2) a connection state of the switches to be in a disconnected state when the microcomputer determines that the stored ID code is unequal to the keyed ID code in (fig.1,#4). Warren disclose a key pad coupled to the microcomputer to form a keyed ID code(fig.3,#227,fig.7B and col.3,lines 28-40) memory is disclosed in (fig.8,#410), the microcomputer setting one of (fig.8) the gain of the driver to be substantially zero and (fig.9) a connection state of the switches to be in a disconnected state when the microcomputer determines that the stored ID code is unequal to the keyed ID code in (fig.7B). Gunji/Warren does not disclose a video amplifier means for amplifying image information input from the computer system to display on a screen of the cathode ray tube display and a microcomputer for receiving horizontal and vertical signals to control the operation of display and an on-screen circuit for converting a digital information signals synchronized with a train of clock pulses input from microcomputer into an analog video signal having RGB components. It would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill the art to modify the invention of Gunji to disclose a video amplifier means for amplifying image information input

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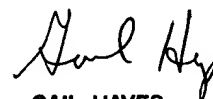

from the computer system to display on a screen of the cathode ray tube display and a microcomputer for receiving horizontal and vertical signals to control the operation of display and an on-screen circuit for converting a digital information signals synchronized with a train of clock pulses input from microcomputer into an analog video signal having RGB components. One would have been motivated to allow digital signal from the microcomputer to be displayable on a display having RGB inputs and allow signal from the video amplifier to be combined with the signal from the on screen circuit. Further, mixer means for mixing analog video signal input from on-screen circuit and a signal input from the video amplifier means is well known in the art of video mixing and set-top boxes.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication from examiner should be directed to Hosuk Song whose telephone number is (703)305-0042. The examiner can normally be reached on Tues-Fri from 6:00 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gail Hayes, can be reached on (703)305-9711.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.



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